

REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE
Week ending the 21st August 1886.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMSE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	Shavan.
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....	Shavan 1293 B.S.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	
6	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam	.....	8th August 1886.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	16th ditto.
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	13th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	.....	14th ditto.
11	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	14th ditto.
12	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	3,000	14th ditto.
13	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	12th ditto.
14	"Bherí and Kushadaha"	Ditto	.....	13th ditto.
15	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	17th ditto.
16	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	9th ditto.
17	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca	450	15th ditto.
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	13th ditto.
19	"Garib"	Dacca	.....
20	"Grambási"	Uluberia	.....	16th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	11th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....
24	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore	.....	7th ditto.
25	"Navavibhákar Sádharani"	Calcutta	1,000	16th ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	31st July & 7th August 1886.
27	"Prájá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	13th August 1886.
28	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	13th ditto.
29	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....	8th ditto.
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	12th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	11th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	13th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	14th ditto.
34	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	14th ditto.
35	"Som Prakash"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	16th ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....	16th ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samachár"	Ditto	3,000	
38	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	12th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	15th to 19th August 1886.
40	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto	200	14th to 21st ditto.
41	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	18th ditto.
42	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	16th August 1886.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratika"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
47	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	12th ditto.
48	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	16th ditto.
49	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	14th ditto.
50	"Hindi Samachár"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	13th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
54	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	13th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	14th to 19th August 1886.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka and Subhavaritá"	Cuttack	.....
58	"Shikshabandhu"	Ditto	.....
59	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
60	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	200	7th August 1886.
61	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	5th ditto.
62	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	7th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nava Mediní*, of the 7th August, says that the English Government has done well in withdrawing the Thibet Mission at the request of China. The Mission has already cost Rs. 1,00,000, and there is no knowing how much more it might have cost. It would have been well for the Indian Exchequer if Government had never thought of sending the Mission.

NAVA MEDINÍ,
Aug. 7th, 1886.

2. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 9th August, says that the treaty made by the English Government with China does not settle the question at issue with that country. The Boundary Commission in the West are meeting with difficulties at every step. There will be similar difficulties in the East too when a Commission will be appointed for the settlement of the Burmo-Chinese frontier. The withdrawal of the Thibet Commission has pleased the people indeed, but they are afraid that there will arise serious difficulties with China in future.

CHARU VARTÁ,
Aug. 9th, 1886.

3. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 11th August, is glad to notice that the military Mission to Thibet has been withdrawn. England has concluded a treaty with China on the subject. The writer is glad that the treaty has saved India from an impending danger. But he wonders how the Queen-Empress, in whose dominions the sun never sets, has acknowledged the supremacy of an uncivilized oriental monarch and has consented to propitiate him by sending him presents.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

4. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th August, says Government should not forget that the Sikhs in general are sorry for Dhuleep Singh. It is rumoured that Russia is now availing herself of this opportunity to enlist some Sikh soldiers. The troops that accompanied the Boundary Commission were all surprised at the prowess and the excellence of the administration of Russia. Such has been the result, though so much preparation was made for showing the prowess and wealth of the English Government, and though so much money has been paid to the Turkomans. On the occasion of the last Russo-Turkish War, as soon as the Russian troops crossed the Danube, bands of trained Bulgarian troops joined them. These Bulgarian troops had been paid in secret by Russia before, and they had been also drilled in secret. The writer believes that Russia is enlisting Sikh troops in such a secret manner. The writer advises the English Government to beware. Let the Viceroy issue a proclamation to the effect that no one shall enter the army of a foreign Government without the permission of the English Government. The writer also earnestly recommends that the agitation about Dhuleep Singh should be put a stop to by the granting of a larger pension to him. The writer also recommends that the income-tax should be repealed. Government does not know what comments the people on the North-Western frontier are making upon this odious tax. People are saying that Russia does not impose such a tax against the wishes of the people, but that she allows subject-races full liberty in the management of their internal affairs.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

5. The same paper admits that Government has benefited Scinde, the Punjab and Oudh by annexing those provinces. But should Government annex territories on all sides for that reason? The Burmese have become excited. It is certain that British dominion will be firmly established in that country in future. But who can be sure that

SAHACHAR.

The disturbances in Burmah and the heavy military expenditure of India.

it will not have to suffer much before that? Twenty-two thousand English troops have been able to do nothing. Two thousand additional troops are now being sent. These 24 thousand troops also will be able to do nothing. Still these troops will cost annually more than a crore and a half of rupees. Neither Upper nor Lower Burmah will be able to supply this money. The Home Government will not pay it. Consequently India will have to pay it. The disturbances in Burmah are gradually increasing. The writer does not think that the law which is being made for putting down the Burmese and the treaty that has been made with China will help the English Government at all in putting down the Burmese. India is sinking under her heavy burden of taxation. She is suffering great loss on account of the exchange rates. Vast sums are also being spent for strengthening the frontier and for increasing the number of the troops for fear of a Russian invasion of India. There are besides all this the Burmese disturbances. A military expenditure of a crore and a half of rupees will not be sufficient for Burmah. How much more will India suffer? There would have been no such difficulty if the English had set up a Burman after their own heart on the Burmese throne.

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

6. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 12th August, says that Russia is increasing her strength. Germany has entered into an alliance with China. If Russia makes any disturbance on the North-West, Germany

England and Russia, China and Germany.

will incite China to fight against the English. The English Government is making preparations for defence outside. But it should strengthen itself inside by securing the support of Indians by supplying their wants.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

7. The *Rungpore Dik Prākash*, of the 12th August, is glad to notice that the Thibet Mission has been withdrawn.

The withdrawal of the Thibet Mission.

The Government is so much in want of money and the people are in such a wretched condition

that no money should be wasted at this critical time.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

8. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 12th August, says that Russia is not idle for a single day, but is gradually advancing step by step. Russia is not prepared to allow everyone to come to Batoum for purposes of trade. What

England and Russia.

is the means of arresting the progress of Russia? If Government wants to keep its power unimpaired, it should win the reverence of every loyal Indians. The careers of Akbar and Aurangzebe show that while the first extended the Moghul empire by trusting Indians, the latter ruined it by distrusting them.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

9. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 12th August, says that after the end of the rainy season two more regiments of cavalry will be sent to Burmah, thus making

Burmah.

the total number of troops in that country stand at thirty thousand. The rebels are said to number twenty thousand, and it rather sounds strange that thirty thousand trained troops should be required to put down twenty thousand dacoits.

BHARAT MIHIR.

10. The same paper says that the result of the Burmese occupation is the acknowledgment by England of the supremacy of China and that of the Thibet

The Thibet Mission.

Mission is waste of Indian revenues. What will foreign nations say when they hear that the Indian Government has acknowledged the supremacy of China?

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

11. The *Pratikār*, of the 13th August, asks, what benefit has been derived from the spending of so much money for the Thibet Mission? Government is unable to save the lives of

The withdrawal of the Thibet Mission.

the people for pretended want of funds, and yet it wastes large sums of money. Is it not answerable for such things to anybody?

12. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 13th August, says that the English can on the one hand fall at the feet of a powerful nation, and on the other oppress terribly a weak and an innocent people. The attitude

The English character and the annexation of Burmah.

of England towards Russia last year made a war with that power almost inevitable. But in a short time she cringed before Russia and got out of the quarrel. But the same England was found shortly after to deprive a weak and inoffensive people of its independence for the sake of a few English timber merchants. The conduct of England inspires hatred in the minds of men. They cannot help calling Englishmen thieves and dacoits. Not satisfied with imprisoning Theebaw they have in the name of peace destroyed the peace of Burmah, and are deluging that country with Burmese blood.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

13. The *Samaya*, of the 13th August, says that the question of the Russo-Chinese boundary has been settled; but the Russo-Afghan boundary question has

Russia and China.

not yet been settled, simply because of the connection of England with this matter. The English can never easily settle any question owing to their unbounded arrogance. The British Lion, intoxicated with wealth, forgets his own position, and therefore have often to submit to insult from jackals.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

14. The *Bangabási*, of the 14th August, is glad to notice the withdrawal of the Thibet Mission, but says that when the English covet the possession of

The Thibet Mission.

the country, they will not be able to resist the temptation. They will make a thousand efforts for occupying Thibet. The English say that China has held out to them hopes of opening Thibet to English commerce, and so the English are confident. But the Thibetans are strong. It will not be easy for the English to spread their commerce in that country.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

15. The *Bháratbási*, of the 14th August, says that Russia is trying her best to pick a quarrel with England at a time when her attention is engrossed with

England and Russia.

Irish affairs. According to the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, the port of Batoum was declared a free port. But the Russians now want to make it a Russian port. England is not now in a position to quarrel with Russia for this insignificant port. Russia is seeking a quarrel with England even in Asia where she is raising difficulties in connection with the Afghan frontier delimitation. She has demanded Maruchuk, and is likely to succeed in getting it. She is confident that neither the English nor the Indian Government will be able to do her any harm. England cannot mix in European politics until the Irish question is settled. The Government of India cannot interfere in the affairs of Central Asia until the pacification of Burmah is effected. The Amir of Cabul is on the point of death; he is not likely to quarrel with Russia for the boundaries of his territories. Russia will break any treaty with England on the first opportunity. And the writer warns the British Government to remember the treacherous conduct of Russia in her political dealings with it. Russia will treat England with increased haughtiness unless England succeeds in settling the Irish question.

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

16. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 15th August, says that Russia will make a great effort as soon as she gets an opportunity. Recently the Shah of Persia

The political situation.

has allowed Russia to advance a great way. The ill-treatment of Dhuleep Sing has made the Sikhs dissatisfied. The Tenancy Act has broken the hearts of the zemindars. The oppression practised on King Theebaw and Dhuleep Sing has shaken the confidence of the native princes and

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 15th, 1886.

the frontier chiefs in the English Government. Residence of officials in the hills and the patronage extended to their countrymen have brought about the necessity of imposing new taxes on an impoverished people. The natives have been kept away from the use of arms. They are quite incapable of defending themselves and the empire. The English are rousing the cupidity of other nations by plundering India to their heart's content. For these reasons Russia has become rather eager for invading India. If the English want to preserve their empire, they should try to conciliate the 250 millions of the people. If they are backed by the natives of India, Russia and the whole host of hostile powers will not be able to do anything. If they lose this opportunity of conciliating the natives, they will make over this golden empire to the hands of Ogres and ruin the people of India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARAN,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

17. The *Navavibhakar Sádharan*, of the 16th August, says that the recent foreign policy of England is mainly connected with Russia. It may appear probable that China will be the friend of England from the fact that there are differences between Russia, on the one hand, and both England and China, on the other, in connection with the settlement of the frontier of their dominions. But it should be considered that China considers England as hostile to herself as Russia. China has not yet suffered so much from Russia as it has suffered from England. Besides the differences between Russia and China in connection with the settlement of the frontier of their dominions are now at an end. It is probable that friendly relations will soon be established between China and Russia.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

18. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 16th August, says that the 23,000 troops sent to Burmah have not been able to establish order there. Referring to the proposal to send Sir Herbert Macpherson with five or six thousand additional troops in coming winter for establishing order by force of arms in Burmah, the writer says that it is a matter of regret that the Burmese, who are fighting for their freedom, will be hunted down like wild animals.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,

19. The same paper says that from the collection of warships by Russia on the Black Sea and construction of railways by her in Persia, it appears that she is preparing for a great war. The English people are now disunited owing to differences of opinion on the Irish question. Lord Dufferin's narrow policy is alienating the Indian people. All this is not good for the English. The English Government should secure the strong support of Indians by trusting them.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

PARIDARSHAK,
July 31st, 1886.

20. A correspondent, of the *Paridarshak*, of the 31st July, notices that a number of bad characters committed three dacoities, one theft, and three thefts with incendiarism. The people of Chhayachiri live in constant dread of these men. They have not as yet committed any crime in the house of any wealthy man. It is a matter of great regret that the police of the Kamalgunge thana is perfectly indifferent as regards these men.

DAINIK,
Aug. 17th, 1886.

21. The *Dainik*, of the 17th August, says that Government is perfectly aware of the character of the police, but it never attempts to reform it. The salaries of officers in the Police Department are not very low. But still few educated men are to be found in it. Government does not like that good men should enter the police. Under such circumstances any attempt to get the police reformed by Government is mere crying in the wilderness. So long as the natives

cannot change the policy of Government they will have to suffer all the oppression practised by the police.

(b)—*Working of the courts.*

22. The *Nava Medini*, of the 7th August, says that some time ago it published something against Mr. Mendes in its correspondence column. Since then it has come to the conviction that if a searching enquiry be made into the working of the Khas Tehsil Office many irregularities will come to light; and it requests the Collector of the district to make such an enquiry. The work of the treasurer of the Khas Tehsil Office is a very responsible work indeed. But proper men are never appointed to that office. Money has been embezzled four or five times from that office, and rumour has it that the present treasurer has embezzled Rs. 200.

NAVA MEDINI,
Aug. 7th, 1886.

23. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th August, says that the expenditure upon courts has not increased in proportion as their income has increased. The number of Subordinate Judges has been but nominally increased. The number of District Judges has not been at all increased. Consequently the work of the civil judicial officers is becoming heavier and heavier. They have to work from 10 or 11 o'clock till after dark. They have after such labour in court to work at home. Their whole time is occupied in official work. On account of such heavy work almost every one of them suffers from diabetes. They have not also a sufficient number of amlah. There are few competent men among the amlah. That great injustice is not done under these circumstances is due to the extraordinary merit of the Native Judges. The Bengal Government is doing wrong in spending the profit of 35 lakhs of rupees which it derives from the courts upon other objects. This course is being condemned by the people, and the Judges of the High Court and was condemned by Lord Fitzgerald in the House of Lords. The rate of court-fees should be reduced. A part of the profit now made by Government from the courts should be applied for the improvement of the courts. The number of munsifs should be increased. The salaries of the amlah should be raised. The condition of the court-houses should be improved. Government should also provide the munsifs with suitable houses. Many valuable documents are kept in the wretched court-houses of the munsifs. Government intends to spend Rs. 50,000 annually for building court-houses for munsifs. But this annual expenditure for the building of court-houses for munsifs is not sufficient in a province where there are 235 munsifs. Government will have first to improve the condition of the courts and the houses of the munsifs, to increase the number of judicial officers and to improve the condition of the amlah. After these have been done Government will have to reduce the rate of court-fees. No Government should derive a profit from the administration of justice.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

24. The *Surabhi* and *Pataká*, of the 12th August, says that the Finance Committee has been snubbed by the High Court. The Finance Committee had made a proposal for the abolition of the

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

Reduction of the expenditure of the High Court and the sale of justice. Original Side of the High Court with a view to effect reduction of expenditure. But the High Court has said that the Finance Committee has no right to enquire how the work of judicial administration is being carried on in this country. The Courts are not places of trade like other departments of Government. The happiness or unhappiness of countries depends upon them. It being so, the Finance Committee should not have pressed the High Court for reduction of expenditure. The High Court has said that Government makes a large profit, and that, under these circumstances, reduction of

expenditure means "not a relief of the burdens of the State, but an increase of its profits." The High Court has also said that reduction of expenditure will diminish the efficiency of the Courts. The Viceroy has no right to interfere in the affairs of the High Court which has been established by royal letters patent. A remark of the High Court has deeply impressed the writer. Why does Government derive a profit from the sale of justice? Taxation is necessary for good government and for satisfactory administration of justice. But the English Government disregards this main principle of administration, and spends the profit derived by it from the administration of justice upon other objects.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

25. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 12th August, says that one is deeply pained when one thinks of the way in which officials in this country trample upon justice and openly provide for their fellow-countrymen. These officials instead of inflicting adequate punishment upon European offenders try their best to save them from punishment. Such instances of injustice are almost innumerable. Not a day passes on which Indians are not made to suffer this injustice at the hands of Europeans. A European shoots a native, mistaking him for a dog, and is fined Rs. 10 only. Another shoots a bhistie without receiving any provocation, and is let off with a fine of Rs. 20 only. Such is the state of things because the Judges are Europeans. In Assam the tea-planters are practising day and night fearful oppression on coolies and their females. Still it would have been something if the matter had ended with the discharge of the offenders. But the justice-loving European official is not the man to stop there. He is not satisfied until he has severely punished the oppressed man who was guilty of having complained against a European. But who is to listen to these representations? Neither the Viceroy nor the Lieutenant-Governor attends to the judicial vagaries of European officials. It is not that the Lieutenant-Governor has not been made aware of the dreadful oppression recently practised in Assam upon an innocent and helpless coolie and his wife, and of the unjust punishment inflicted upon them, but it appears that His Honour does not deem it necessary to interfere in such matters. The rulers are not always content with following a policy of non-interference, but, if it is necessary, try their utmost to justify the guilt of European offenders. The action of Sir Alfred Lyall in the Laidman case furnishes a striking illustration in point. The English rulers of India act in this way, and their action is practically supported by Her Majesty the Empress of India. Mr. Grant Duff, who has left no means untried to oppress the people under his rule, has been honoured with the title of G.C.S.I.

BHERI,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

26. The *Bheri*, of the 13th August, says that a European killed a coolie at the Jamalpore Railway station. Mr. Reily, the Magistrate of Monghyr, has fined him Rs. 20. This is not the first instance of such a failure of justice. Such miscarriages of justice have become rather too frequent. The writer is sorry that the native papers, without thinking of the real remedy of the evil, are abusing Government for it.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

27. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 13th August, says that it cannot help reverting to the Pinches case again. In that case the Magistrate was of opinion that it was impossible for a man to commit rape on a woman in the presence of three other women, and so he held that the charge of committing rape was a false one. Not satisfied with simply declaring it false, the complainants have been sentenced to imprisonment—one for three months and the other for three years. Such is the administration of justice under English rule!

28. The *Samaya*, of the 13th August, says that the union of the executive and the judicial powers in the hands

SAMAYA,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

Highhandedness of Magistrates.

of Magistrates enables them to abuse their powers, as is exemplified in the cases of Messrs. Kirkwood, Mosley, and Currie. Nobody is safe from the clutches of the Civil Service. People should try to prevent the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors from among the Civilians.

The Sub-Deputy Collector of Howrah sentenced a respectable man, named Jogendra Nath, to imprisonment late in the afternoon. Jogendra Nath's pleaders could not obtain copies of the judgment, and so he applied to Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate, to release him on bail by bringing the records of the case from the Sub-Deputy's office and looking into them, offering at the same time to appeal to him formally the next day on receipt of the copies. Mr. Westmacott thought on the subject for a long time, and then wrote his order on the application disallowing the appeal. An appeal was made to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Rampini, against this order. Mr. Rampini, on finding that the appeal before the Lower Court had been disallowed before the filing of the petition of appeal, ordered that a formal application be made to Mr. Westmacott for accepting the appeal, and that the prisoner be enlarged on bail.

If Government is really anxious to make retrenchments, it should abolish the District Magistrateships altogether. The District Superintendent of Police should be entrusted with the administration of the police. It will not take the District Judge more than half an hour to make over the criminal cases to different Magistrates. The revenue work will be done by Bengali Deputy Magistrates as usual.

29. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th August, says that some European

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

A quarrel between natives and European soldiers near Delhi.

soldiers went one day to hunt in a village. The began to shoot tame peacocks. Two or three zemindars of the village asked them not to shoot peacocks; but they did not pay attention to what they were told. The villagers, unable to tolerate such acts of highhandedness, began to protest. The soldiers killed one of the zemindars. The villagers then assembled in great force, and the soldiers fled away. They complained to the military authorities that the villagers had beaten them. They were then sent to the hospital for refreshing themselves. They then brought a case against the villagers, of whom nine were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and six were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30. At the trial the villagers deposed that they had assembled simply because the zemindar had been killed. The Judge said that the zemindar would not have been killed had they not begun the quarrel. The soldiers were not punished for committing murder, and the natives were punished for assaulting the soldiers. These are evil days indeed! When will these come to an end?

30. The same paper, in publishing a telegram on the railway defama-

SANJIVANI.

The railway defamation case at Jorehat.

tion case to the effect that Brojo Nath Bezbarua's petition for moving the High Court for transferring the case has been rejected, and the rejection has caused a great sensation, says that Bezbarua is known for his patriotism. He never fears to incur great risks in order to put a stop to oppression. The writer wonders that actual anarchy should prevail in Assam, and that judges should act as despots by breaking the law. No one seems to be safe in Assam. There is no knowing when a man will be put into prison simply because he incurs the displeasure of a man in power. If anyone who brings a case against an Englishman is ill-treated, then life, property, and honour cannot be said to be safe.

BHARAT BANI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

31. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 14th August, concludes a long article on the letter written by the Judges of the High Court in reply to the communication sent by the Finance Committee with the following words said by way of comment on the concluding portion of that letter:—"How forcible, how independent is the language! We have not heard such language coming from the High Court for some time past. May Sir Comer Petheram have a long life, and may he exert himself for the benefit of the people. Seventy million subjects will, in return, wish him prosperity. He will bring back the old days of the Supreme Court; the prestige of the High Court will be saved by his good influence; by his efforts will the High Court shine once more in all its glory. Some of our contemporaries, basing their observations on one or two isolated facts, entertained the fear that the Government brought in Sir Comer with the object of neutralizing the power of the High Court. No such idea, however, pervades the reply given to the Finance Committee's letter. We hope that this fear on the part of our contemporaries is baseless. We learn from a reliable source that the Hon'ble Justice Wilson is the author of this remarkable reply, and that it has undergone revision at the hands of the Hon'ble Justice Prinsep. To these two gentlemen we are especially indebted."

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

32. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 16th August, says that the English Government is carrying on a trade in justice in India. The writer has often protested against this sale of justice. Government should not make a profit from the sale of justice. When the Court-fees Act was passed in 1870, the then Law Member distinctly stated that the profit made by Government from the administration of justice would be all spent upon the improvement of courts and on the improvement of the position of the judicial officers and of the amlah. But these promises which the Law Member made on behalf of Government have not been kept. The Judges of the High Court have refused even to consider the proposal made by the Finance Committee for reduction of the expenditure of the High Court. There are reasons for not consenting to reduction of expenditure. Government is making a large profit from the sale of justice, but is not making any of the improvements which it promised to do. Under these circumstances, any proposal for the reduction of expenditure cannot be considered by the Judges of the High Court. The writer agrees in the remark made by the Judges of the High Court, with reference to reduction of the expenditure of that Court, to the effect that the Appellate Side of the High Court should not be considered as a separate Court, but like the Courts over which it has jurisdiction a member of the judicial establishment. But the writer does not agree with the Judges of the High Court in thinking that this remark can also apply to the Original Side. The work of the Civil Judges has now become twice as heavy as before. The hard fate of the munsifs excites pity. The writer has repeatedly spoken of the wretched condition of the amlah. The condition of the court-houses is wretched. The court-houses of the munsifs are mere huts. What can be more unjust than the fact that Government is not spending money for necessary improvements in the above matters, though it is making a profit from the administration of justice? The Original Side of the High Court exercises jurisdiction only over Calcutta. It is the old Supreme Court in an altered shape. Such a Court was necessary when there were separate laws for the town and the mofussil. But now that the laws for the town and the mofussil are the same in almost all cases, this expensive Court is no longer necessary. None of the reasons shown by the Judges of

the High Court against reduction of the expenditure of the Appellate Side apply to the case of the Original Side. The Judges of the High Court have been able to show no other reason for the maintenance of the Original Side than that Calcutta is a large capital and the chief seat of trade. What does it matter that Calcutta is a large capital and the chief seat of trade? Nothing but partiality can make one believe that a competent district court cannot satisfactorily administer justice in Calcutta. The Judges have admitted that the income of the Original Side is less than its expenditure, but they have tried to square accounts by including the income of the Calcutta Small Cause Court in the income of the Original Side. The writer cannot understand what connection the income of the Small Cause Court has with the income of the Original Side. If the Small Cause Court had had to be abolished with the Original Side, the writer could have considered it a part of the Original Side. But even if a district court is established in Calcutta, the Small Cause Court will remain.

33. The same paper, referring to the sentence of imprisonment for one year passed upon the planter Gibbons, and to the infliction of a fine of Rs. 1,000 on him by the High Court for preparing some forged agreements purporting to have been entered into by coolies, asks, will the rulers still deny that it is necessary to amend the Coolie Emigration Act?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

34. The same paper hears that the Salaries Commission have recommended an increase of the salaries of the higher amlah. But the writer says that corruption among the amlah will not be at an end unless the salaries of the lower amlah are raised. It is these lower amlah who take bribes.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
SADHARANI.

35. The *Som Prakash*, of the 16th August, says, with reference to the proposal for entrusting munsifs with the power of summarily deciding rent-suits for sums under Rs. 50 under the Bengal Tenancy Act, that if they have to decide 40 or 50 such cases in a day, they cannot devote more than five minutes to each case. Such hasty decisions can never be satisfactory. If such cases are decided hastily for avoiding an explanation, and if there be no appeal against such decisions, the ryots will be ruined.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

36. The same paper, referring to the defamation case against Mr. Knight, says that the law provides that the editor of a newspaper will not be liable to a charge of defamation if he accuses any person of any matter in the honest belief that such accusation will benefit the public. An editor will be liable to the charge of defamation if he bears any grudge against the accused person, and if he accuses him for the sole object of discrediting him. Mr. Knight bore no grudge against Mr. Miller, and he made the accusations against Mr. Miller for the public good. If he is convicted for this, the evil purpose of Government will become evident. In that case editors will have to understand that the freedom of the press has been practically destroyed. Mr. Justice O'Kinealy's statements have alarmed the writer. He sees through his words an indication of the evil purpose of Government. If the soul of the freedom of the press is thus destroyed, what will the people do with its body? The writer eagerly awaits the decision of the case. Upon that decision will depend the real freedom of the press.

SOM PRAKASH.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 16th 1886.

37. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 16th August, says that God only knows whether Khanta brought a true or a false case against Pinches. But what

could be her object in bringing a false case? It may be answered that she may have wished by bringing a false case to get Pinches punished and to exact money from him. But the fact that in almost all criminal cases in Assam the European tea-planters had come out victorious, and that in some the complainants and their witnesses also had been punished, was known to her. When she was aware that she had very little chance of her gaining her case against Pinches, even if it was a true one, it cannot be fully believed that she brought a false case against him. It is again impossible to suppose that Khanta brought a false case against Pinches with a view to ruin his social reputation, because an ignorant woman in her position can think of no such thing. Even if she had cherished any such idea in her mind, she would have found that it was useless to think of being able to ruin the reputation of a man like Pinches by bringing a criminal case against him in Court, because Europeans who are convicted of, and punished for, offences with which Pinches was charged never lost their reputation in society, but were on the contrary welcomed as heroes by their fellow countrymen in India. The Assistant Commissioner who tried Khanta's case dismissed it because there was some discrepancy in the statements of three female witnesses. But this circumstance might have as well led him to believe the witnesses and to think that they were not tutored. The Assistant Commissioner again could not believe that it was possible for Pinches to ravish Khanta in broad daylight and in the presence of three females. But he ought to have known that such things are, as a matter of fact, occasionally done by tea-planters in Assam; witness the case of Webb. He ought to have also disbelieved the books produced in Court by Pinches just as he disbelieved Khanta's witnesses. These cases of oppression ought to be enquired into, if for no other reason, for the benefit of the tea-planters and for the good name of the Anglo-Indian community.

ANANDA BAZAR.
PATRIKA.

38. The same paper says that the oppression practised by tea-planters upon the coolies in Assam has increased to such an extent that it has become necessary

to adopt measures to check it. The Editor expresses a hope that the sentence passed by the High Court on the planter Gibbons will have a deterrent effect upon oppressive tea-planters.

Gibbons' case.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1886.

39. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 17th August, says that the price of civil justice has increased to such an extent that even big zemindars cannot purchase it, and whoever purchases it once, becomes greatly impoverished.

If the people in general cannot get justice, what is the good of incurring heavy costs in maintaining a huge machinery for the distribution of justice?

Sale of justice.

(d) — Education.

40. The *Ahammadi*, for the Bengali month of Sravan, says that it has all along been a friend of technical education.

Technical education.

It is therefore glad that all the newspapers are demanding encouragement for that branch of education. It is also glad that the attention of Government has at last been drawn to the matter. The educated youth are the future hope of the society. But how can these do any good to society when they are in want of the ordinary necessities of life? Want of technical education disqualifies the people of India for a competition with foreign manufacturers, and so they have to depend on

AHAMMADI,
SRAVAN.

others for all manufactured goods. They have to pay heavily for what they purchase from foreigners. India is getting impoverished day by day. The spread of technical education may enable natives to produce everything they want at a cheap rate.

41. The same paper says that Government has appointed a Committee to enquire into the matter of Mahomedan endowments. The Committee has done its

AHAMMADI,
Sravan.

best to enquire into the matter. But the writer is not sanguine as to the ultimate results of the enquiry. He hopes that the Committee will not remain content with submitting their report, but will take steps for making arrangements for the progress of Mahomedan education. He hopes that Government will not disappoint the hopes raised in the bosoms of Mahomedans by itself. The Mahomedans do not want Government to pay the whole cost of their education, but they want that it should make better arrangements for it.

42. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 11th August, says that Rajshahye should be made a centre for the B.A. examination in the same way as Hooghly, Patna, and Dacca. Nineteen students were sent up for that examination last year from the Rajshahye College. The number of students is likely to increase year after year. Under such circumstances, everyone will feel the necessity of making Rajshahye a centre for the B.A. examination. The number of students appearing in the B.A. examination from the Rajshahye College will soon equal that from the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges. The students of the Rajshahye College are very poor. They cannot bear the cost of a journey to Calcutta for appearing in the examination.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

43. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 12th August, says that Mr. Cotton proposed that the State scholarships should be allowed to candidates not older than 18 years in order that they might appear in the Civil Service examination. The writer is sorry that this proposal was not accepted by the Syndicate. It was at first ruled that the recipients of the scholarships would obtain £100 as allowance for their voyage; but the Secretary of State has now ruled that they will not obtain that sum, but will be able to go to England without any cost. Government is found rather strict in these matters.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

44. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 12th August, says that it is opposed to the appointment of anyone who is not connected with the Education Department as an examiner in the Calcutta University on the ground that only those that are accustomed to examine and value the answer papers of students can do the work satisfactorily, and that outsiders do not possess this experience. The editor has, however, no objection to the selection as examiners of such literary men as the late Dr. K. M. Banerji, who always deserve to be encouraged by the University for their learning.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

45. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 13th August, says that technical education should not be confined to a few schools and colleges. It should be extended all over the country. Every village school should have classes to teach those trades for which there are facilities in the locality.

PRAJÁ BANDHU,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

46. The *Samaya*, of the 13th August, says that Mr. Rowe was deservedly snubbed by Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra the other day for his strictures on Baboo-English. But this has incensed Mr. Rowe the more. He is offending the susceptibilities of the young Bengali students of his class every day by bringing in such topics as the political agitation of Bengalis, their

SAMAYA,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

social customs, and so forth. This does not augur well for Mr. Rowe. The writer apprehends another *fracas* like that with Mr. Webb in the Presidency College. Such men should not be encouraged in the Education Department.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

47. The same paper says that the Senate of the Calcutta University has raised the standard of age for the holders of State scholarships from 21 to 22. Mr. Cotton wanted to reduce it to 18 years. But Government does not like it, as in that case students from India may have an opportunity of competing for the Indian Civil Service.

SAMAYA.

48. A correspondent of the same paper says that the head clerk of the Inspector of Schools of the Dacca Circle appears to be guilty of the following offences:—
Selection of text-books in East Bengal.
The writer will be glad to hear from the head clerk on the subject.

People accuse him of rejecting good books of other authors and selecting bad books of his own.

He favours his friends. This may become apparent from a glance at the list of text-books.

Though he was offered a Deputy Inspectorship, he did not like to change his clerkship for it. Many are of opinion that if he loses his present appointment, his books will disappear from the list of text-books.

His "Bayla-shiksha," "Bibidha-shiksha" and "Parimiti-prabesh," and the works of his friends are selected as text-books to the exclusion of books of equal merit by more deserving authors.

He does not hesitate to break the rules framed by the educational authorities. He boasts that nobody is safe who stands in opposition to him because the Inspector and the Director are his patrons.

It is inferred that he has some underhand interest in the Dacca Students' Library. This makes the other booksellers of Dacca great losers.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

49. The *Bangabasi*, of the 14th August, says that a few schools for technical education will not suffice for the preservation of Indian manufactures. Apart from the question of fine arts, in April last the import of piece-goods and yarns from England amounted to Rs. 2,60,00,000. Had there been no free trade, the goods would have been manufactured in India. The profit of weavers at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent. would have amounted to Rs. 13,00,000. This would have supported about 150,000 families of weavers at Rs. 10 per family. The poverty of the people will not be removed by the opening of technical schools. Attempts should be made to find a market for Indian goods. This can be done only by a protectionist tariff. The abolition of free trade will put the people to some difficulty indeed, but that will be only temporary. The country will benefit by technical education only if freedom of trade be put a stop to, and a protective duty be imposed on all foreign imports.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

50. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th August, hears that the Senate of the Calcutta University has passed a resolution that men unconnected with the Education Department will no longer be appointed examiners. This is the result of the agitation against the appointment of some pleaders and private tutors. The influence of pleaders in the Syndicate has become very great, but the Senate has done well in putting a stop to their love of patronizing men of their own profession. Men unconnected with the Education Department should not be made examiners. But those

who devote their life to the pursuit of literature should not be excluded from the examinerships, for these men are never rich.

51. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 14th August, does not approve of the proposal of Mr. Tawney to introduce a bifurcation of studies in the Entrance examination with a view to give some scope for technical education. The writer is not aware whether the Syndicate will approve of the plan. If there are two Entrance examinations it would be difficult to examine the candidates and to teach the students. The number of those who can teach chemistry and physics is very small in this country, and so the University will not be able to carry this proposal into effect. The Government of India seems to be bent on the spread of technical education, but it is doubtful whether it will be able to spend much money for it. In Europe there are excellent technical schools in every city where students learn painting or dyeing, manufacture of hardwares, engineering, mining, and so on. Such schools should be established in the chief cities in India. The introduction of chemistry and physics will do no good. Students should be trained up in manufacturing soap, glass, and dyes. Book-learning and experiments will not do. Education in these matters should be practical. It is doubtful whether India will be able to spend so much money for these things as is spent in Europe. The writer requests the University authorities not to make an abrupt change. There should not be two different courses of studies for the Entrance examination. Students must learn to read and write English and a second language fluently. The writer thinks that there should be separate arrangements for teaching chemistry and other branches. The Government of India should not try to introduce technical education through the agency of the University. In Europe those who want to receive a technical education resort to Kensington or to the Technological Institutions either in Berlin or in Switzerland. Before giving technical education to the people, Government should make better arrangements for spreading a knowledge of medicine and engineering by establishing medical colleges in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and by encouraging Native Princes to establish such colleges in their dominions.

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

52. The same paper thinks that the object of Government in introducing technical education is simply to divert the attention of the people from high education in order that it may give the whole Indian revenue to its countrymen in salaries by depriving the educated natives of their just due. Unless Government trains natives in the preparation of soap and other articles of commerce, technical education will do no good. It is useless to spend money for teaching men carpentry or painting.

BHARAT BASI.

53. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 16th August, referring to the rumour that the proposed veterinary school will not be established for want of funds, says that Government can find money for its residence in the hills, but not for establishing a veterinary school in an agricultural province like Bengal. Money cannot be found for the establishment of a veterinary school, though Bengal has an annual income of 19 crores of rupees, of which not even 9 crores are spent for the province.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI
Aug. 16th, 1886.

54. The *Dacca Gazette*, a new paper, is glad to notice that Lord Dufferin has issued a Resolution on technical education and sent it to the Provincial Governments for their opinion. The writer hopes that these will express their sympathy with the resolution. But the writer cannot be reassured when it thinks of the branches of knowledge which are likely to be encouraged in the name of technical education. Attempts will be made to encourage medicine and engineering, for which colleges already exist in the country.

DACCA GAZETTE.

The writer is afraid lest no encouragement be given to real technical education. There is only one institution for teaching mechanical engineering at Seebpore. Attempts should be made to open such institutions in every city of Bengal.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

55. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 16th August, says that a large number of Bengalis have been appointed as examiners in the Entrance examination. The writer hopes that these examiners will pass a larger number of candidates. The writer approves of every proposal of Mr. Cotton, except that for the abolition of the second language. The inclination for learning Sanskrit has vanished from among students. If the second language is abolished under these circumstances, Sanskrit will not be appreciated by natives who have received English education. If a second language is not read by the Entrance candidates, they will not be able to read the difficult books in the different second languages fixed for the higher examinations.

SOM PRAKASH.

56. The same paper approves of the recommendation of Mr. Tawney that if technical education has to be introduced into the University, high education in that subject should be introduced, for no one belonging to a respectable family will learn the trade of the carpenter or of the smith. The writer recommends that arrangements should be made for the holding of an Entrance examination in technical education just as one is held in general education.

GRAMBASI,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

57. The *Grámbási*, of the 16th August, says that all classes of people in India have become anxious to get service, private or public. The only independent professions are law and medicine. But these again are overcrowded, and so educated men find it difficult to get a living. Under such circumstances, it is a matter of congratulation to find that the paternal Government is going to encourage technical education for the benefit of the people.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 18th, 1886.

58. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 12th August, desires that ghee should be carefully examined at the time of its coming to Calcutta. Detectives will be necessary for that purpose. The Municipality should not show niggardliness in this matter. For the improvement of the health of the town the supply of pure ghee is as much necessary as good water, drains, and the improvement of the bustees. The writer cannot understand how the Heath Officer has said that ghee adulterated with lard does not injure health. Adulteration of ghee within the limits of Calcutta also should be prevented. The Municipality should appoint officers for examining the articles of food sold in every shop of the town. The native confectioners are causing half the number of the cases of illness and half the number of the deaths in the town by using bad ghee. In order to reduce the number of deaths in the town, it will be necessary to keep a careful eye upon the shops of the native confectioners.

BHARAT MIHR,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

59. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 12th August, says that though the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality borrowed money to make arrangements for an increased supply of filtered water for the town, and though they have raised the water-rate, the supply of water has considerably diminished. The ratepayers have been thus put to great inconvenience. The native Commissioners do not seem to possess any authority over the European employés of the Municipality who do not appear to be responsible to anybody for their work.

60. The same paper says that there can be no doubt that putrid fat is injurious to health. Now the ghee which is sold in Calcutta is adulterated with this kind of fat. The Municipality should institute a case for the purpose of punishing such adulteration. Government should be memorialized on the subject, and an agitation should be set on foot for having some provision inserted in the new Municipal Bill making the adulteration of ghee a penal offence.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

61. The *Pratikár*, of the 13th August, is surprised to learn that the elections have failed in three thanas in the Moorshedabad district for want of candidates for election. The writer has learnt that the candidates did not get time to get their names registered owing to the negligence of the police and of the panchayets. The police is principally to blame for these failures, and not the people. The whole district of Moorshedabad has got a bad name for the fault of the police. But these things are as nothing to Government. The Government which takes no notice of the violation of the chastity of its female subjects, and of the killing of human beings, is not likely to interest itself much in a matter which is not much after its liking.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

62. The *Bheri*, of the 13th August, says that the people of Calcutta pay heavy water-rates, and yet they suffer greatly from scarcity of water. Had Calcutta not been the place of residence of an idle and unenterprising race, Reuter would by this time have announced to the whole world the occurrence of terrible riots at the gate of the Municipal Office.

BHERI,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

63. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 16th August, says that there is a great fear of jackals in some villages under the Rajpore Municipality. Some time ago there was a great fear of wild boars in those villages. Recently a girl died on being bitten by a mad dog. The writer says that mere offering of rewards for the killing of those animals will not do, for there is no man in that part who will go to kill those animals for the sake of the reward. Let the Municipality purchase muskets, gunpowder and shots from the municipal fund, and let it have those animals killed by the coolies and dhangars under it, or let it bring a person and employ him for the purpose of killing these animals alone for a month.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

64. The *Púrva Bangabási*, of the 8th August, says that the naib of Bhaberchar and Baosia under the Daudkandi thana in Tipperah, who was in the employ of the Babus of Baliati, went one day to inspect a disputed place. On his way home he was attacked by the discontented tenants and killed. The boatmen who came with him were not spared. The headless trunk of the naib has been found in the river. The case is *sub judice*.

PURVA BANGABASI,
Aug. 8th, 1886.

(g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

65. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 17th August, condemns the action of the Road Cess Committee of Burdwan in granting an increase of pay to the extent of Rs. 100 a month to Mr. Stoney, the District Engineer of Burdwan, at a time when the Committee is unable to construct a road from Burdwan to Rayna for want of funds.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 17th, 1886.

66. The *Dainik*, of the 19th August, does not think that any amount of writing about the wretched condition of the roads of central Nuddea will be

DAINIK,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

of any avail. But there is hope now that Mr. Skrine has become the District Magistrate, for Mr. Skrine with all his faults is an energetic officer. The writer wishes that Mr. Skrine would make some good use of the Nuddea Road Fund. He has heard much about the waste of the Fund, and the wretched condition of the Kishnagore-Bagula road plainly shows how the money is expended.

DAINIK,
Aug. 19th, 1886.

67. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the opening of the double line has necessitated certain alterations in the time-table of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Most of the trains now start earlier than before. But the alteration which affects the passengers from Sodepore and Belgharia most is the starting of the 7 o'clock train at 6-35.

Alteration of the time-table of the
Eastern Bengal State Railway.

(h)—General.

KASHIPORE NAVASI,
Sra an.

98. The *Kashipore Navasi*, a new paper for Sravan, says that since his accession to office Lord Dufferin has busied himself with foreign policy. All the expenses incurred in pursuance of this policy are being thrown upon the people of India. Registration, stamps, Court-fees, Road Cess and Public Works Cess are impoverishing the people of India. Over and above these the income-tax has been imposed. The tax is now being realised. The writer has heard for a long time for the proposal of a Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry. The time for the appointment of such a Committee has come. The writer hopes that the Committee will be appointed.

Lord Dufferin.

NAVA MEDINI,
Aug. 7th, 1886.

69. The *Nava Medini*, of the 7th August, is glad to notice that Government has at last done justice to the native soldiers by entrusting them with Martini-Henri rifles in the place of Sniders. The Martini-Henri rifles were up to this time given exclusively to European soldiers. It is well if Government removes race distinctions in this way after due consideration.

Furnishing native soldiers with
Martini-Henri rifles.

NAVA MEDINI.

70. The same paper is glad to notice that Government has granted a special pension of Rs. 2,000 a year over and above his ordinary pension of Rs. 4,000 to Nawab Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadoor, for his numerous services to the State. Government has done well in rewarding him to whom reward was due. The writer thanks the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his exertions in this matter.

Special pension to Nawab Abdul
Latif, Khan Bahadur.

SILCHAR,
Aug. 8th, 1886.

71. The *Silchar* (a news paper), of the 8th August, advises native papers not to write anything on the subject of the outstill system, of the misconduct of European officers, of the planters, of the corrupt character of the police, of the post office, and of the upstart Railway officers. Government will not listen to what they may say, while people will be disgusted with reading the same subject over and over again. If they write on the oppressions practised by European officers, the whole Anglo-Indian community and even the Viceroy will get angry. In the Postal Department the authorities are entrusting illiterate men drawing Rs. 3 per month with money-orders worth Rs. 500.

An advice to native papers.

SILCHAR.

72. The same paper says that it is wrong to force people to serve as assessors against their will. The office of assessor was created for facilitating the administration of justice, and the people should cheerfully accept it. The assessors should be treated with respect, and Government is quite willing so to treat them. But some low-minded Judges often insult them, and otherwise wound their feelings. The summonses issued against them are couched in

Assessors.

exceedingly insulting language. Again, if they fail to come to court just at ten, even for the most pressing business, they are fined. The writer thinks that those only should be appointed assessors who are willing to serve as assessors, and the names of those who are unwilling to serve should not be included in the list of assessors.

73. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th August, says that no one can determine whether Sir Steuart Bayley will trouble the people of Bengal or not like Sir Rivers Thompson. After the disappointment of their hopes by Sir Rivers Thompson, the people are prepared to depend upon nobody. They will be glad if they obtain a Governor like Lord Reay.

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

Appointment of Sir Steuart Bayley to succeed Sir Rivers Thompson.

74. The same paper, referring to the dismissal of Baboo Saratchandra Das from the diplomatic service, and to his appointment as Deputy Inspector of Schools, British Sikkim, on a salary of Rs. 150 on account of his refusal to accompany Mr. Macaulay to Thibet, says that Baboo Saratchandra came to Calcutta for a favourable consideration of his case, but that his object has not been gained. The writer has heard that Baboo Saratchandra has been excommunicated from the Hindu society for going to China, but that he did not mind that owing to the prospect of obtaining a salary of Rs. 600 and a jagir. His case is very hard. Will not Government do him justice?

SAHACHAR.

Baboo Saratchandra Das.

75. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 11th August, says that a Secretariat clerk from Simla sent a telegram of sympathy to the Town Hall meeting against the hill exodus, and the authorities are now making a search for the clerk. Will they punish him?

HINDU RANJIKA,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

Residence in the hills.

76. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 12th August, says that it is rumoured that the Viceroy is very hostile to native papers. A newspaper says that he reads native papers for two hours every day, and that he has become greatly annoyed at their spirit. The writer says that it was to be expected that the Viceroy would be dissatisfied with native papers. None but a noblehearted man can bear hostile criticism.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

The Viceroy and native papers.

77. The same paper, referring to the rumoured reduction of the salary of Baboo Saratchandra Das by Government on account of his refusal to accompany the Thibet Mission, says that it is evident from the recall of the mission that his refusal to accompany the mission was not unreasonable. It being so, Government should not let its feeling of displeasure against Sarat Baboo remain in its heart. It should remedy the injustice that it has done to him by forgetting all distinctions between Englishmen and natives.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

Baboo Saratchandra Das.

78. The same paper says that the following are the causes of the misery of coolies:—(1) the bad character of the planters; (2) their powerful organization; (3) their close connection with Government and the officials; (4) the vigor of the law; (5) the absence of a powerful public opinion; (6) the ignorance of the coolies; (7) their poverty and their helplessness. Coolies enter into contracts owing to poverty and inducement, and owing to their ignorance of the hard fate that awaits them. When they have once signed the contract, there is no escape for them. The remark that everyone in the British Empire is free does not apply to the coolies who have signed contracts. Thousands of cases of coolies who signed contracts owing to their ignorance of the real facts and are trying hard to escape occur daily. The law, it is true, provides that the purport of the contract should be explained to them before they sign it; but their ignorance prevents them from understanding the full significance of the contract.

SURABHI & PATAKA

The causes of the misery of the coolies.

RUNGPORE DIX
PRAKASH,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

79. The *Rungpore Dix Prakash*, of the 12th August, says that the traders of Chandoikona in Bagura conduct their business with borrowed capital. Under such circumstances the assessors of the income-tax are wrong in assessing them on the amounts shown on the credit side of their account books. If the traders appeal to the Magistrate, he refers them to the assessor. These men should be assessed on their income. At the time of the imposition of the income-tax Lord Dufferin said that due care would be taken to prevent oppression in connection with the realization of the tax. But oppression began at Calcutta, and is now spreading in the mofussil.

PRATIKAR,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

80. The *Pratikar*, of the 13th August, says that the embankment at Lalitakundi is in a very dangerous condition though it has not yet given way. If the water does not rise and falls gradually to lower and lower levels, the embankment may remain unbroken.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

81. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 13th August, says that the English if they wish to govern India well should reduce the number of European civilians and employ natives more largely in the Executive and Judicial Departments. The natives will be delighted when they will see that the money exacted from them is not squandered away. The onesided views of Government have become intolerable to them, and they are sure to be glad when they see that their Government is bent on doing justice. The natives have now learnt to feel that the foreigners have a monopoly of the high offices in their country. The natives can now fill with credit all executive and judicial appointments. They are conscious of their power. They should no longer be kept away from their just rights. India cannot be governed according to the English system. The natives must get executive and judicial appointments. The revenue of India was 50 crores in 1870. It now amounts to 75 crores. The military expenses amounted to 12 crores in 1857. They now amount 20 crores. India suffers a loss of five or six crores by exchange.

BHERI,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

82. The *Bheri*, of the 13th August, contains a letter from Deno Nath Banerjee, the Secretary of the People's Association, Cuttack. The writer says that Lord Dufferin and Lord Clive may be regarded as friends of India of one and the same type. The statesmanship of both is of the same kind. Lord Clive has left the monument of his glory in Bengal, Lord Dufferin is leaving his in Burmah. Those that regard the educated natives who strongly protest against the defects and shortcomings of Lord Dufferin's acts and the unwisdom and race-partiality which characterize them as disloyal surely disregard the truth. The educated native is fully aware of the superior civilization and political knowledge of the English nation, and also of this that if England now leaves India the natives will be trampled upon by the Afghans or the Russians. He does not therefore desire the subversion of English rule. How can he then be stigmatised as disloyal for only strongly protesting against the oppressive acts of civilians and the policy that underlies the public measures of Lord Lytton, Lord Dufferin, Sir Rivers Thompson, and other Governors who rule this country despotically, squander the revenues of India, and offer insult to the Queen's Proclamation? The natives cannot be expected to look upon every European sailor as they would look upon a son of their Queen. An Englishman kills a native, and is only fined one or two hundred rupees; ravishes a native female, and is fined only Rs. 20 to Rs. 25; commits forgery, and is imprisoned for a year or two. If an Englishman is punished, even the Local Government girds up its loins to defend him. Indian revenues are

spent on amusements and festivities, but Government gets economical when hundreds of thousands perish during a famine or a cyclone; laws are enacted according to the wishes of the rulers. Are not natives of India to be allowed to express their indignation against these sinful acts in somewhat strong language? The writer has not yet found any reason to respect or love Lord Dufferin. On the contrary he sees much reason to distrust and dislike him. Lord Dufferin would be adding blunder to blunder if he should gag the native press. If that press is gagged, the natives will proclaim his acts of oppression throughout England.

In commenting on some of the statements noticed above, the editor says that although natives have not yet expressed a desire to see English rule come to an end in this country, still the hostile writings in the native papers are occasionally such as might not unnaturally lead the officials to think that such a desire really existed. The editor further remarks that authority should be respected, and that distinction should always be made between particular officers of Government and Government itself. It will not do to abuse the Government for the fault of one of its officers, and to withhold due respect from the officer on the ground that he is not the Government. It is hard to believe that one who does not respect the Queen's representative whom he sees before him feels respect for the Queen who is far away. It is further remarked that the British Government consults native opinion in framing its laws to an extent which was unknown in former times in India. The correspondent may not see anything good in Lord Dufferin, but His Excellency is to be greatly praised for the fact that he has not yet muzzled the present writers in the native press.

SAMAYA,
Aug. 13th, 1886.

Income-tax on Scholarship Funds.

83. The *Samaya*, of the 13th August, has heard from the *Pioneer* that Government will impose an income-tax on all scholarship funds deposited with it. Those who get scholarships from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 a month will have to pay income-tax. Nothing can be meaner than this. The endowments deposited with Government were never contemplated by the legislators to be made assessable under the Income-tax Act. It is wrong to raise money by taxing scholarships to meet the cost of wars and preparations of war.

Political agitation.

84. The *Arya Pratibha*, of the 14th August, says that it is foolish to spend large amounts of money in setting up huge agitations in England in favour of India, for such agitation cannot be productive of any good result. The writer considers the idea of forming an Indian party in Parliament to be of no use, because it is impracticable. Some natives of India wanted to enter Parliament, but they have not been returned. The English electors will elect only those who will protect their interest. They are afraid that if they elect anyone who advocates the cause of India, they may one day demand "Home Rule for India." The people of India will not spend money for the formation of an Indian party, because it will do them no good.

ARYA PRATIBHA,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

85. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 14th August, approves of the recommendations made by the Benares Sarvajanik Sabha for the abolition of the Board of Revenue, of the posts of District Judges, and for the stopping of the expenditure on the English State church in India. The writer desires that Government should consider these recommendations carefully.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

86. The *Bangabási*, of the 14th August, notices the dangerous condition of the Lalitakundi embankment in Murshedabad. Government is in daily telegraphic communication with the embankment authorities.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

BANGABARI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

87. The same paper says that the English may not entrust the natives with all sorts of appointments, but they should give them at least those appointments which they can fill with credit. If the Civil Service cannot be abolished, its remuneration can be reduced. The Ministers of Australia do not get more than Rs. 20,000 a month. The Magistrates and Commissioners of that country do not get more than 5 or 6 thousand rupees in the year. But in India civilians get as much as they desire. Where the native statutory civilians do not get more than Rs. 250, why do European civilians get Rs. 500 a month? The work of administration can be conducted without the civilians. Then why not reduce their pay? Rupees 50,00,000 are now given to the civilians in the year. This can easily be reduced by Rs. 20,00,000. The rulers should hear the dictates of justice and benevolence. Otherwise evil consequences may follow.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

88. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th August, says that the embankment at Lalitakundi is in a precarious condition, and is likely to give way. The embankment broke last year in July, the water subsided in September, and Government made no efforts to repair it till March, when Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for the purpose; but owing to the rage for reduction, the sanctioned amount was at last reduced to Rs. 32,000. With this money the embankment has been repaired only with sand. A sand bank is proverbial for its evanescent character, and Government has raised a sand bank at a large cost. It would have been better if the embankment had not been repaired at all, for then the cultivators would have become cautious, and water would have invaded the country rather gradually instead of rushing into it all at once.

SANJIVANI.

89. The same paper says that according to established practice the travelling expenses of the clerks and others who accompany the Lieutenant-Governor to Darjeeling are paid from the public treasury. This year he has returned to Calcutta with the greater part of his establishment, and on his return will take back that portion of the establishment with him. The question is, who is to pay for this second journey? While the people are agitating to put a stop to the retirement of Government to the hills, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is saddling Government with the cost of a double journey to the hills. In a despotic Government it is not easy to prevent such waste of public resources.

SANJIVANI.

90. The same paper says that, while Government was trying to make retrenchments in all possible ways, the civilians, who are said to be underpaid, applied to the Viceroy for an increase of their pay, and the Viceroy submitted the application to the Secretary of State, who has disallowed it on the score of want of funds. The writer cannot tolerate the idea that those who are most handsomely paid in the world should complain of the scantiness of their salaries.

SANJIVANI.

91. The same paper hears from every quarter that lives are being destroyed by wild animals, such as jackals, wild boars, and tigers. Intelligence of deaths caused by the bite of jackals has reached the writer from Chinsurah, Chatmore, and Contai. The natives are being greatly harassed by wild animals, and yet Government is doing nothing to help them. The Arms Act has deprived the natives of the means of defending themselves against the attacks of wild animals and of dacoits. Does the Government wish that the natives should die and their little children should be devoured by jackals?

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

92. The same paper says that an Association has been recently started under the name of the "Purity Society" with the object of putting a stop to the social

The Purity Society.

evil. It held a meeting at the Town Hall to devise means for checking European and Eurasian prostitution. Dr. McLeod and others proposed the reimposition of the "Contagious Diseases Act." The writer is not willing to say a word about those who want to prevent social evil by that means.

93. A correspondent of the same paper was going one day to Nattore.

SANJIVANI.

Oppression practised on coolies.

He remained one night at Damukdia Ghât. When next morning he was purchasing a ticket on board the steamer, and the passengers for the Northern Bengal State Railway were coming from the train, he heard the screams of five females who were coming out of one of the third class carriages. He ran to them to ask what was the matter with them. He found that they were all imploring a man who appeared to be in the employ of a European to leave them there, and not to take them anywhere else. They fell at his feet, but the man was heartless. Unmoved by their cries, which were heartrending, he dragged them to the steamer beating them all the way thither. They began to fall at everybody's feet at the steamer, and to implore everybody to save them. There was a Railway Police Inspector near, whom the writer asked whether he could not put a stop to the oppression practised before his eyes. He said he had no authority, and he went with them to the deck. The helpless females burst forth into a fresh yell of lamentation. The writer asked them how they were made to come with the man. They said that they were brought there on the pretext of a bath in the Ganges. The man promised to pay their expenses. Their screams and the noise made by them made one of the European employés of the steamer to come there and to order them in to the custody of the police on the bank. There was a clerk of Mr. Rowe at the place. He remonstrated with the European gentleman by saying that neither he nor the police had any authority to detain the females. On this a quarrel ensued between the clerk and the European gentleman. They were again ordered to the steamer, but before they reached it the steamer started, and so they were left behind. On the steamer the writer saw a gang of coolies. They wanted to speak to him, but their sirdar sat near them like a messenger of Pluto, and so they could not say anything. When the passengers were landing at Sarah Ghât the writer found that one coolie, out of a gang of 18, plunged into the river and began to float away. This raised a hue and cry, and a boat was immediately sent after him. The boatmen caught him twice by the hand, but he succeeded in escaping. But he was at last dragged out of the water by force in a senseless state.

The editor cannot throw the entire blame on European tea-planters. They cannot do anything unless they are aided by native demons. Men think it better to drown themselves in the Padma than to go as slaves to the gardens in Assam. It is useless to describe the oppressions practised by the agents of planters. If the natives have not lost all vital energy, they should kindle such a fire in the land as will burn the Coolie Act into ashes. The editor appeals to his countrymen to come forward and help him. Those who have anything of humanity in them should no longer remain indifferent. The stories of ill-treatment of coolies should be widely circulated in the districts of Burdwan, Bankoora, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the intrigues of garden agents should be exposed.

GRAMBASI,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

94. The *Grambasi*, of the 16th August, says that God has made

Loyalty of the natives.

Queen Victoria the Empress of India for the good of the people of that country. He has sent the English to India for giving her peace and prosperity, law and

justice, education and morality. If the natives intend evil to Her Gracious Majesty, they will be responsible to God. Lowminded officers may oppress the people and bring disgrace on the Government, but the people are always loyal to the Queen and to the English Government. They are grateful to the English for the numerous benefits they have conferred on them.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

95. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 16th August, says that on no subject agitation has been so strong as on that of the system of Government's residence in the hills. The officials too are trying very hard to prevent the abolition of the system. The Finance Committee is hesitating as to what to do in this matter out of deference to the officials. The system of Government's residence in the hills not only occasions waste of money, but obstructs public business. For instance, in reply to a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor for the passing of a law for the prevention of adulteration of ghee, His Honor replied that he could not do so at once as his Council was not with him, and as the Viceroy was not in Calcutta. In the law punishment is provided for the sale of food injurious to health, and not for the sale of food prohibited by religion. The people believe that Government has not provided for punishment for the sale of food prohibited by religion, because it desires to destroy the religion of Hindus and Mussulmans. This impression should be removed from the people's mind, and the system of Government's residence in the hills should be abolished.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

96. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 16th August, says that the country whose import exceeds its export prospers, and that one whose export exceeds its import becomes impoverished. The writer has often shown that the export of India exceeds its import. Though the export of India has increased, the value of the exported articles has fallen by 30 per cent. Thus even after paying an exchange rate of Rs. 20, India has to lose 10 per cent. more in selling articles in the English market. India suffers equal loss in her import. England is purchasing raw articles from India, which loses 10 per cent. in selling them, and after manufacturing articles out of them is selling them in the Indian market at a profit of 10 per cent. after paying the exchange rates. Thus India is suffering losses both in her export and in her import.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
SADHARANI.

97. The same paper says that proprietors of small estates have to suffer much inconvenience from having to deposit the revenue in the Collectorate. The arrangement which is being made in Bengal for sending revenues under Rs. 50 by postal money-orders will remove this inconvenience.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 24th, 1886.

98. The *Samvād Prabhakar*, of the 16th August, says that all Bengalis wish that Sir Charles Bernard should be Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. If Lord Dufferin respects public opinion he will recommend Sir Charles Bernard for the appointment.

SOM PRAKASH,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

99. The *Som Prakāsh*, of the 16th August, says that Baboo Dinanath Banerjea has stated at the Orissa People's Association that though the civilians have to enter into an agreement for not keeping any connection with any trade before they come to India, and though their keeping connection with trade is forbidden by English statutes, it has become known that many civilians possess shares in the Assam Tea Company, in the Bengal Coal Company, and in the Indigo Plantation Company. Baboo Dinanath has said that

he believes that even the Secretaries to Government keep such connection with trades. This is disgraceful.

100. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 16th August, says that India is a vast and populous empire. There are many among the Indian population who, in point

The British Government and India.

of mental and bodily strength and other qualities, are not inferior to Englishmen. It is extremely difficult to hold this country by means of despotic rule. For this reason, the English have had to follow such a policy in this country as may completely change the human nature of the people of India, so that they may become more dead than alive. To gain this end, the rulers have, by the adoption of various expedients, impoverished this country. Under British rule the condition of the great majority of the people has become such that they have to spend their lives thinking night and day of how they may procure their food. They think night and day of this, and yet there is no course open to them by following which they can get rid of such thoughts. People who are in this condition find themselves unable to feel for others in distress, and the thought of their own distress makes them forget the duty of helping others. Not content with bringing Indians to this condition, the British Government has found it necessary to sow disunion among them for the purpose of governing the country. When the English first established their Empire in India, they found it necessary to weaken the native princes by fomenting disputes and wars among them, and to seize the opportunity for establishing English ascendancy in the country. After ruining the powerful native princes by following this policy, the English have sought to foment differences between the different Indian races, between neighbours, and at last between the different members of one and the same family. The English have by their policy destroyed the peace of native households and of native society, and the people of India, in their present condition, have, in consequence, forgotten almost all the noble virtues which they once possessed.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

101. The same paper says that when the Queen in her proclamation of 1858 declared that natives of India, if found duly qualified, would be eligible for all appointments in the public service, Her

Injustice to Ireland and the people of India.

Majesty in a manner gave expression to the view held by many Englishmen at the time when the British power was being established in this country that the Government of India would be made over to natives the moment they were found fit for the task. Nearly 24 years after the date of that proclamation, Mr. Fitz James Stephen passed during the administration of Lord Mayo the Criminal Procedure Code under which one criminal law was made for natives and another for Europeans, and under which the people of India were in a manner deprived of all liberty, and magisterial and police officers were empowered to ruin any native of India on any pretence whatever. There was no such rigorous law in this country in the days of the East India Company. So that by assuming, for the good of the people of India, the direct government of the country in her own hands, the Queen has not actually benefited them, but has, on the contrary, deprived them of the little freedom they enjoyed under the Company. Mr. Stephen's Code has beset the path of their improvement with difficulties. The enactment of the Criminal Procedure Code was followed by the gagging of the native press and the disarmament of the native population. The people obtained the freedom of the press and enjoyed the privilege of wearing arms under the Company, but they were deprived of both under the rule of the Queen, although Her Majesty solemnly promised that she should govern the country in such a manner as would lead to their advance-

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ment. Lord Ripon indeed repealed the Press Act, but Lord Dufferin is said to be anxious to re-impose it. Whether it will be actually re-imposed, nobody can say, but since the Act was once passed, there is every probability of its re-imposition. England, steeped in self-interest as she is, cannot be expected of her own motion to do justice to Indians in their present condition of utter worthlessness. But will she do justice to them when they grow powerful and become fit to receive larger privileges? The treatment which England is according to the Irish makes Indians somewhat despondent. The Irish do not want separation from England, but are willing to live under the rule of the Queen. They only want a nominally separate Irish Parliament for the management of local affairs. The reasonableness of their demand is admitted by many Englishmen, and the English nation is also aware that unless it is conceded the British Empire will be weakened, but still it cannot bring itself to grant it.

DAINIK,
Aug 17th, 1886.

102. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 17th August, says that the transfer of the sub-registry office at Maniknagar in the thana of Howrah in the 24-Pergunnahs to the Suma station will result in the convenience of a large number of those who resort to that office to get their deeds registered.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug 17th, 1886.

103. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 17th August, hears much against the Sub-Registrar of Memari in Burdwan. His clerk and his mohurir take a bribe of three or four annas for each of the deeds that come before them for registration. His cook gets one anna for each document. The stamp vendor of that office takes one anna profit for each rupee worth of document that he sells. The writer is not aware how far this man is under the protection of the Sub-Registrar. The writer has heard something even against the Sub-Registrar himself.

URDU GUIDE,
Aug. 18th, 1886.

104. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 18th August, says that Calcutta is unhealthy, and that for this reason Englishmen try to escape from it as soon as possible. If a place which is healthy and at the same time fit for trade is chosen as the capital of India, there will be no longer any necessity for Government's exodus to the hills. The writer thinks Poona to be a fit place for the capital of India.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 20th, 1886.

105. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 20th August, says that the punishment inflicted on Colonel Hooper by Lord Dufferin will please the Colonel and the Anglo-Indians. It will also enhance the fame of Lord Dufferin for justice. But the question is, will the English nation consider this sufficient punishment? The offence which should be punished with expulsion from the army has been punished with censure only, and not even with degradation.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Aug. 21st, 1886.

106. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 21st August, says that the Hindus consider their food regulations as a part and parcel of their religion. Government does not directly interfere with their religion. But if it allows others to adulterate the orthodox articles of their food with forbidden articles, and to sell the adulterated articles freely, it loses its character of neutrality in religious matters, and thereby displeases its subjects. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans have become greatly excited at the fact that ghee, an article of daily consumption, is being adulterated with hog's and cow's fat. The police and the municipality are silent, because the law is silent on the point. The writer thinks that a Bill should be introduced into the Viceregal Council without any loss of time to prevent such adulteration. The Act should be extended all over the Indian Empire.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

107. The *Sahachar*, of the 11th August, says that there is no longer any necessity for the post of the Law Member of the Viceregal Council. That post was necessary when the Civilians were not

SAHACHAR,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

The post of Law Member of the Viceregal Council.

well acquainted with law, when attention was not paid to legal studies as at present, and when the Members of the Council did not know how to draft Bills. But now circumstances are changed. It will now be sufficient to keep only a Legislative Secretary for drafting laws. The Law Members have now become sources of mischief. In order to show that they are diligent, they frame unnecessary laws. Every Law Member after Sir Barnes Peacock has changed laws in order to leave a name. The Stamp Act and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Code have been changed exactly every five years. But the Government of India is not easily able to alter existing arrangements. The English political parties have kept the post of Law Member as a reward for persons who render services to them. The Judges of the High Court have for the last few years been appointed on this principle. Otherwise Mr. Justice Norris could not have become a Judge of the High Court. But the time is coming for abandoning this policy. The impression is gradually gaining ground in people's minds that the administration is not now carried on in the spirit in which it used to be carried on before.

108. The same paper recommends that an able lawyer of the Calcutta High Court should be appointed Law Member of the Viceregal Council. Government will do well if it appoints Mr. W. C.

SAHACHAR.

Bonerjee to that post.

109. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 11th August, is sorry to notice that Mr. Ilbert, the well-known Law Member of the Viceregal Council, is leaving India in a short time. The writer hears that Sir Charles Turner, the late Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, will be appointed in his place. Is there any harm in appointing a native to the post? Either Mr. W. C. Bonerjee or a native lawyer of equal ability should be appointed in the place of Mr. Ilbert.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Aug. 11th, 1886.

110. The *Surabhi and Patáka*, of the 12th August, agrees in the recommendation of the *Indian Mirror* that a native should be appointed as Law Member of the Viceregal Council in the place of Mr. Ilbert. No one can deny the fitness of natives for this post. If law-making, which is the source of the ruin of India, be entrusted to a native, the country may be greatly benefited.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

111. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 12th August, asks who will be appointed to succeed Mr. Ilbert as Law Member? Government has probably decided upon appointing a European, inasmuch as the appointment of a native to the office will be too much for it to bear. But the editor firmly believes that the duties of the office can be better discharged by a native than by a European. Nor is there a lack of competent natives. It would be no exaggeration to say that men like Mr. W. C. Bonerjee and Mr. Justice Mitter possess higher qualifications for the post of Law Member than any European in this country or in England.

BHARAT MIHIR,
Aug. 12th, 1886.

112. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 14th August, is sorry to hear of the retirement of Mr. Ilbert from the Viceregal Council. The writer has great respect for him. Is there any harm in appointing a native in his place? Cannot

BHARAT BASI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

men like Mr. Justice Mitter, Mr. W. C. Bonerjee, Mr. M. Ghose, and Mr. K. M. Chatterji fill the office with credit?

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

113. The *Sanjivani*, of the 14th August, supports the proposal made by the *Indian Mirror* for appointing a successor to Mr. Ilbert in the Viceregal Council from among the great native lawyers. If the Government has any respect for justice it will not disregard the recommendation made by the *Mirror*.

Mr. Ilbert's successor.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Aug. 16th, 1886.

114. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 16th August, says that it appears from the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the report on coolie emigration in Bengal that the planters deceive the coolies

Contracts taken from coolies for serving for terms reckoned in days and the Coolie Emigration Act.

by inducing them to enter into a contract for 1,095 days instead of for three years. Though there is a provision in the Coolie Emigration Act of 1882 against contracts for terms reckoned in days, the officials did not object to contracts of the above sort. As coolies can by law be made to work for only six days in the week, the coolies have to serve for a longer term than three years owing to their having entered into a contract for 1,095 days instead of for three years. The coolies besides cannot count more than 100, and so they cannot determine whether they are made to work for more than the number of days for which they engaged to serve or not. Government directed the officials to see that contracts may not be made for days. The sufferings of the coolies will be considerably diminished if this direction is obeyed by the officials. But in order that the result may be such, the direction must be obeyed. From the Resolution it also appears that many coolies are going to the plantations of their own accord. But the writer knows that the coolies at first go to the plantations of their own accord, because they do not know what fate awaits them there. After they have reached the plantations they wish to come back. The Lieutenant-Governor is very much opposed to the the existence of the Coolie Emigration Act. He cannot recommend its repeal to the Government of India, because the Assam Government wants that the law should exist.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

BANGABASI,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

115. The *Bangabasi*, of the 14th August, says that the fate of Cashmere is gradually being sealed. The English are anxious for it. Two things are necessary

Cashmere.

in this country for the satisfaction of English greed, viz., an opportunity and a pretext. Cashmere is such a small affair that the English do not require the use of force to get it. The death of the old Maharajah has given the English an opportunity, and the correspondent of the *Pioneer* has made a pretext ready, and the English are advancing towards the State. The *Statesman* says that the English will establish a colony there.

ARYA PRATIBHA,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

116. The *Arya Pratibha*, of the 14th August, says that the English want to establish an English colony at Cashmere.

Cashmere.

Whichever country attracts the attention of English politicals it becomes a desert. They have exhausted all their arts upon the Rajah, and now they are thinking of colonies. But the writer cannot approve of their plan. This is not the time for wounding the feelings of Cashmere. The English would effectually bar Russia's way through Cashmere if instead of establishing an English colony they conciliated the feelings of the Rajah.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

PARIDARSHAK,
Aug. 7th, 1886.

117. The *Paridarshak*, of the 7th August, says that the prospects of crops in Sylhet are very bad. The first crop was destroyed by excessive rains. The

Floods in Tipperah.

second crop has not fared better. The lowerclass people in villages do not get a sufficient quantity of food to eat. Cattle are perishing for want of food. In many villages people are living on platforms made of bamboos. The writer invites the attention of the authorities to the subject.

118. A correspondent of the *Sárasvat Patra*, of the 14th August, says that there is a large beel named Barati near Baraset. There is a khal named Kayrapuni near the beel towards the east. There was an embankment along the khal. The embankment gave way at the commencement of the rainy season this year to the great injury of the crops. Government has inspected the embankment, but has not yet done anything. The writer requests Government to do something for it.

SARASVAT PATRA,
Aug. 14th, 1886.

119. A correspondent of the *Grámbási*, of the 16th August, says that the people of Myallok and the surrounding villages have become greatly impoverished owing to the frequent breaking of the embankment of the Roopnarain river. Every time that the villages are being invaded by the river a new embankment is being constructed by Government. Thus seven or eight embankments were erected, and a large number of people gradually left the place. The remainder applied to Government in 1881 for the abandonment of embankments and the construction of spur works. The application was granted and the villages were protected by spur works. But during the last year's floods, the pilings in some places gave way and allowed the river to come into the villages. The officers of spur works then began to construct another embankment. But before the construction was complete, it was found that it might be destroyed by the river, and so the officers began another embankment through the village of Myallok to the great injury of the standing crop and the dwelling-houses of the people. The people have applied to all the authorities for putting a stop to the construction of the embankment. And the writer is anxious to know the result of their application.

GRAMVASI,
Aug. 16th 1886.

URIYA PAPERS.

10. The Uriya papers regrets to note that the sudden dismissal of the accountant of the Balasore Collectorate by the Collector of that district has produced a great disappointment in the minds of ministerial officers attached to that Collectorate, who seem to be terror-stricken at the unexpected procedure in question.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Aug. 5th, 1886.

121. The controversy regarding the selection of vernacular school text-books, and the proceedings of the Orissa Text-book Committee, is still going on in the columns of the newspapers of Orissa. The *Utkal Dípiká* remarks that authors, publishers and their relatives having found places in the above Committee, it is impossible to expect justice at their hands. Its contemporary of the *Sangskáraka* is, however, of a different opinion. According to the latter, the members of the above Committee have been selected from the cream of educated society in Orissa, and hitherto they have acted honourably and judiciously. Their high character is beyond reproach, and it is very unjust on the part of the *Utkal Dípiká* to attack them without any sufficient reason.

UTKAL DÍPIKA,
Aug. 7th, 1886.

122. The same paper regrets to find that the shopkeepers of Cuttack sell a peculiar sort of ghee, which, being mixed with other things, proves very unwholesome to the consumers. It therefore expects that the authorities should take note of the fact and insist upon the use of wholesome ghee both by shopkeepers and the consumers.

UTKAL DÍPIKA.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Aug. 7th, 1886.

123. In an article on the countermanding of the Thibet Mission, the same paper goes on to make the following remarks:—"But who is to be held responsible for the money wasted in hatching the plan of the Mission? Evidently the amount thus spent cannot be recouped. The revenues of India are thus wasted, and this state of things will go on without any check. The British Government care very little for the same. Really the British officers have made India a playground, and they shall go on playing without any sense of responsibility."

SEBAKA,
Aug. 7th, 1886.

124. Referring to the subjects of examination fixed for the next Subordinate Executive Service examination, which will take place in the middle of January next, the *Sebaka* makes the following suggestion:—"We hope Government will see the necessity of making Uriya alternative with Bengali and Hindi in "Translation," inasmuch as natives of Orissa will find Uriya more convenient and useful than either of the other two vernaculars."

SEBAKA.

A protective policy for Orissa.

125. The same paper continues its article on "A Protective Policy for Orissa" in the following way:—

Constant change of administrators is one of the several evils of British administration. We are not against transfer of officers after their stay for a reasonable period in any district, but we cannot understand the object of transfers of officers from district to district unless they be for the injury of those very stations in whose charge they are placed. Our civilians are mostly foreigners, and they require at least two years' time to learn the language, the manners and the customs of the people, whom they are required to govern, and to master the details of administration, which are many, considering that a large number of departments have been opened in connection with almost every important district office in India. The task is much more difficult, when two or more tribes come under the rule of the same Provincial Government. Hence the administration of districts coming under the cognizance of almost all Provincial Governments in India is beset with difficulties, which it is not easy to overcome. No one feels these difficulties more than we Uriyas do in Orissa.

Nothing is so prejudicial to the interests of a district as the hobbies and the prejudices of a particular class of officers. We have nothing to do with them in so far as they are personal, and therefore harmless, but we must take particular notice of them when they assume a political tinge. We know a large number of Civilians who have been to Orissa, and who have pronounced Uriyas to be incompetent to hold posts in public offices. Thus they have opened doors to hungry lions, who have swarmed into that province from all directions. We know instances of civilians becoming wiser in the course of time and appointing Uriyas to certain posts in the latter part of their administration. The Heads of Post Offices and Engineering Departments are to be blamed more than our civilians.

The Cuttack Survey and the Cuttack Medical School are only of yesterday. Mr. Ravenshaw, the late Commissioner of Orissa, was simply terrified when he came to know that even village postmasters drawing Rs. 10 or downwards were recruited from Burdwan, Hooghly, and other districts of Bengal, and the down-trodden Uriyas were represented to be incompetent to hold even those small posts. The penetrating genius of Mr. Ravenshaw could not but detect little tricks that were being played in almost all important offices of Orissa, which had their inevitable effect in outcasting the simple Uriyas as a race of *pariahs* that did not deserve

a single seat in the officialdom. His mind had already been softened by the ghastly spectacle of the Orissa famine, which unfortunately raged in the first year of his administration, while the political disqualifications of those who survived that dire calamity pinched him so hard that he at once threw off the garb of an administrator and assumed that of a friend and guardian.

To that patriotic Uriya who now quietly spends the last days of his life in the Parliament Street of London, the very name of Uriya became a passport to public service, while the patriotic call he made upon Rajahs and zemindars of Orissa was gladly responded to, to which we owe our Ravenshaw College, Ravenshaw Girls' School, and other sundry institutions. Had the sound and the patriotic policy inaugurated by Mr. Ravenshaw been consistently carried out by his successors, we would have been a great deal better off than we are. We shall not here allude to instances of personal friendship, attachment, and gratitude which were so frequent in those good olden days, nor need we mention the great love which the Rajahs of Orissa, headed by Maharajah Krishna Chunder Bhunj, bore towards the person of Mr. Ravenshaw, who was looked upon more as an Uriya than an Englishman.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 21st August 1886.

